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PROGRESS IN SOVIET MACHINE-TOOL BUILDING
DURING STALIN FIVE-YEAR PLANS

GROWTH IN SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING -- Moscow, Nauka i Zhizn', Nov 52

The vigorous growth of Soviet machine building began during the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. The volume of machine building and metalworking industries increased nine times by the end of the first Five-Year Plan as compared with 1913; and 30 times by the end of the second Five-Year Plan. In 1940, the cost of production in machine building and metalworking was 50 times as great as in 1913; in 1950, the level of machine building was more than 2.3 times as great as the 1940 level; and in 1952, the output of machines and equipment will be more than three times as great as in 1940. The new Five-Year Plan specifies that the output of machine building and metalworking products must be approximately doubled as compared with 1950. Therefore, in 1955, 230 times as many machines, machine tools, and other equipment will be produced as in 1913.

In 1913, the proportion of machine building to the gross production in the entire national economy was scarcely 11 percent; however, in 1938 it was 26.5 percent. The park of machine tools increased 2.2 times during the postwar period.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF STALIN FIVE-YEAR PLANS -- Moscow, Stanki i Instrument, Nov 52

In the years of the first Five-Year Plan, the Moscow Machine Tool Building Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze and Gor'kiy Milling Machine Plant were constructed; construction of the Khar'kov Machine Tool Plant imeni Molotov was completed; and construction of the Moscow Kalibr and Frezer Plants was begun. At the same time, the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy Plant and Leningrad Plant imeni Sverdlov were re-constructed.

At the end of the second Five-Year Plan, the Stankokonstruktsiya Plant built, for the first time, unit-type (agregatnyy) machine tools for machining automobile and tractor parts as well as tubes for the Moscow subway.

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In 1950, the number of type-sizes of machine tools produced reached 670 as compared with approximately 500 type-sizes at the beginning of World War II.

In the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, press and forging equipment plants of the Ministry of Machine Tool Building perfected 83 type-sizes of new-design press and forging machines.

Tool production was also extensively developed during the postwar period. Whereas before 1940, as well as during the postwar period up to 1949, the basic hard-alloy tools produced were mainly different types of end mills, from the beginning of 1949, plants of the tool industry perfected more than 50 type-designations and more than 1,500 type-sizes of hard-alloy tools, including up to 20 type-designations and 700 type-sizes of normal tools for machining holes. In addition, up to 500 type-sizes of different purpose special hard-alloy tools for machining holes were perfected to fill industrial orders.

Plants of the tool industry have consistently increased the production of hard-alloy tools. By 1951, the output of hard-alloy tools had increased six times as compared with 1948; and the proportion of these tools to the total output of all cutting tools reached 17.4 percent.

OUTPUT OF HEAVY MACHINE TOOLS INCREASED 8.1 TIMES IN POSTWAR PERIOD -- Moscow, Pravda, 13 Oct 52

In the postwar period Soviet machine building plants have developed and have mastered the production of from 500 to 550 types of new high-duty machines per year. This has made it possible to revise completely the products list of equipment being produced and to curtail the manufacture of obsolete and low-duty machines.

Machine tool building plants have mastered the production of more than 340 new types of general-purpose metal-cutting machine tools and more than 1,000 types of special and unit-type machine tools. The output of large, heavy-duty machine tools increased 8.1 times in 1951 as compared with 1940; and of precision machine tools, several dozen times.

ONE THIRD OF MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN MOSCOW AREA -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 22 Nov 52

Taranichev, Deputy Minister of Machine Tool Building, has stated that machine tool building plants in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast produce one third of the total volume of USSR machine tool building products.

The work of Moscow scientists, research workers, and designers is being enriched unceasingly by inventions of people completely unknown to science, innovators of production. There are thousands of them in Moscow.

This cooperation between workers of science and production is assuring Moscow machine tool builders with continuous success in solving new technical problems. During the fourth Five-Year Plan, Moscow machine tool builders turned out 2,099 unit-type machine tools and 23 automatic transfer machine lines. They equipped the first section of the automatic piston plant, and designed and mastered the production of 106 types of machine tools for different purposes.

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MOSCOW PLANT PRODUCES MORE THAN 60 TYPES -- Moscow, V Pomoshch' Profsoyuznomu Aktivu, 22 Nov 52

The Moscow Grinding Machine Plant is now producing more than 60 types of machine tools.

HEAVY MACHINE TOOL PLANT TO TRIPLE OUTPUT -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 29 Nov 52

The new Five-Year Plan specifies that the production of machine building and metalworking products must be approximately doubled; the production of large metal-cutting machine tools must be increased 2.5 times, and of heavy press and forging machines, eight times. According to Ivan Matveyevich Shakh-ray, chief engineer at the Kolomna Heavy Machine Tool Building Plant, this plant must nearly triple its output of large gear hobbing machines and vertical boring and turning mills to meet its share of this assignment.

The Kolomna Plant, which grew out of an old enterprise, has been in existence only 5 years. Soon after its establishment, construction was begun on ten new buildings for shops. These included buildings for unique machine tools, heavy castings, large presses, etc. The fixed assets at the plant have increased more than four times during these years.

In a short time, the plant increased its production four times while the number of persons employed in production increased only 38 percent.

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